



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3229
6 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Sunday, 6 June 1993, at 6 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. JESUS
Mr. LI Zhaoxing
Mr. OLHAYE
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. HATANO
Mr. BELLOUKI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. MAEKER
Mr. VORONTSOV

Mr. PLUMBLY
Mrs. ALBRIGHT
Mr. ARRIA

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 6.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/25888)

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/25887)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the requests contained in letters dated 5 June 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Pakistan and Italy to the United Nations, respectively, addressed to the President of the Security Council, documents S/25888 and S/25887.

Members of the Council have before them document S/25889, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): I wish to express my thanks to you, Sir, to the Secretary-General, to the members of the Security Council and to the numerous other delegations and members of the Secretariat who have expressed their condolences and their concern at the tragic events that occurred in Somalia yesterday.

Pakistan will vote in favour of the draft resolution contained in document S/25889 because we have been associated with the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations since its inception. This is because we regard this activity as a fundamental aspect and manifestation of our commitment to the concept of collective security and the Charter of the United Nations. I would wish to assure the members of the Council that the grave and tragic losses which we have sustained in Somalia, as a result of the deliberate actions of a bunch of murderous warlords and thugs, will in no way diminish our commitment to peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in all parts of the world.

As we are all aware, the recent heavy casualties were by far the highest ever sustained in any single incident in the history of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. And although all of us expect and know that peace-keeping exercises are never entirely free from casualties, it is fervently to be hoped that yesterday's dubious record will remain with Pakistan for a long time to come, if not in perpetuity. But this can be assured only if the Security Council now - immediately - acts with the firmness and determination that are warranted by this grave and tragic situation. Mere admonition or condemnation are not enough. The international community must act with swift and decisive fairness.

One of the most serious and disturbing facets of the post-cold-war international scene has been the emergence of petty warlords and dictators.

(Mr. Marker, Pakistan)

Not content with inflicting the most brutal forms of torture and oppression upon their own long-suffering and unfortunate peoples, these monstrous regional thug dictators, drunk on a combination of their own excesses and external indifference, are now beginning to challenge and defy the international community. Events in Somalia, in Bosnia, and elsewhere are testimony to this outrageous attitude, and to the murderous lengths to which these international thugs are prepared to go in order to maintain their regimes of greed, terror and oppression.

For the United Nations, and for the Security Council in particular, it is imperative that we act in a manner which will swiftly bring to justice the perpetrators of this murderous defiance of the Council's authority.

The brave young men from Pakistan, who constitute the bulk of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), have gone to Somalia as men and messengers of peace, and they will remain there for that purpose for as long as is necessary. But we owe it to them, and above all to yesterday's Shaheeds, who embraced martyrdom in the cause of peace, that their sacrifice will not be in vain, and that it will lead to peace in the tortured land of Somalia.

Finally, let it be remembered through the confused cloud of intolerance of all kinds, that those who embraced martyrdom on such a massive scale in Somalia yesterday were Muslims, and that the word "Islam" means "peace".

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): Yesterday's actions by certain factional leaders of the USC, resulting in many deaths and injuries to United Nations forces, especially the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) forces from Pakistan, are an outrage and unacceptable. My Government offers its deepest condolences to the Government of Pakistan as

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

well as to the families of those who were lost. These actions threaten international peace and security and must be dealt with accordingly.

The United States supports today's draft resolution as the minimum required to restore the conditions for peace and reconciliation in Somalia. This Council, in a number of resolutions, leading up to resolution 814 (1993) establishing the mandate for UNOSOM II, has left no doubt about the imperative of establishing and maintaining a secure environment.

Factional violence is impermissible under the terms of resolution 814 (1993). It can and will be stopped. Hostilities aimed at United Nations forces are a gross violation of paragraph 9 of that resolution which

"demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations".

Today's draft resolution reaffirms the existing authority of UNOSOM II to take strong and forceful action to safeguard international forces, to punish those who attack them and to restore security. Appropriate measures include the disarming and detention of persons posing a threat to United Nations forces or obstructing their operations. Those who would challenge the authority of this body to enforce its resolutions must know that we stand firm in our resolve to bring peace and reconciliation to Somalia and that they will pay a heavy price for ignoring the Council.

Mr. JESUS (Cape Verde): My delegation is deeply disturbed over the recent events in Somalia in which many United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) soldiers from the Pakistani contingent were killed and many others were wounded.

We strongly condemn these and other deliberate and criminal attacks against UNOSOM II personnel.

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

We regard these attacks as attacks against the whole international community which should be responded to by stern and prompt United Nations action.

We believe it to be important that UNOSOM II should be given the means in personnel and military equipment to be able adequately to face the increasing hostilities against it and effectively to restore and maintain order in Somalia.

We are therefore glad to note that the draft resolution before us addresses that concern of ours. We strongly support, in particular, the provision that commits the Secretary-General to take action to arrest, detain, prosecute, try and punish those found to be responsible for this murderous attack on UNOSOM II.

The time has come for the Council to consider the mechanisms and measures to be implemented to halt and reverse the very negative trend that seems to have been set by attacks launched against United Nations forces in many conflict areas. Whether in Somalia, in Cambodia or in Bosnia, attacks against United Nations forces should be sternly condemned, and prompt and effective measures should be taken to try and punish their authors.

This attack against UNOSOM II is even more regrettable and condemnable when we consider the highly commendable role being played by UNOSOM II and its personnel in maintaining peace and order in Somalia. Through its altruistic mandate, UNOSOM II has been able to stem the wave of killings in the country and establish a climate conducive to the eradication of starvation of the Somali population.

We express our deep sorrow over the death of United Nations personnel. We pay our highest tribute to the Pakistani soldiers that have fallen in the

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

line of duty in the discharge of their honourable mandate. They have made the highest sacrifice for the sole benefit of peace, stability and order in Somalia. May their sacrifice not be in vain.

We express our deepest condolences to their families and to the Pakistani people and Government.

We recognize, appreciate and pay special tribute to Pakistan for its dedication and commitment to the cause of United Nations peace-keeping and for the internationalist role it has been playing at the request of, and in support of, the United Nations.

We also express our appreciation to all UNOSOM II contributing countries for their commitment to peace and stability in Somalia, and especially to those troops involved in this tragic incident for the valiant and responsible manner in which they behaved.

My delegation wholeheartedly supports the draft resolution before us and hopes that it will be fully, promptly and effectively implemented, especially as it relates to arrest, trial and punishment of those responsible for this tragic incident.

Mr. OLHAYE (Djibouti): On behalf of my delegation I wish to offer sincere sympathy and profound condolences to the delegation, the Government and the people of Pakistan, and in particular to the families of the more than 20 who were killed and the more than 50 who sustained injuries while serving the cause of peace with the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), in that country, which is still under the intensive care of the United Nations.

For a long time, Pakistan was the only country in Somalia, with a contingent of 500 peace-keeping personnel. Later, it also contributed generously to the unified task force. With the transition to UNOSOM II on 1 May, the Pakistani contingent of over 4,700 became one of the largest within the combined UNOSOM II force of over 20,000. We are very grateful to Pakistan for its continued support for United Nations efforts to restore Somalia as a functioning and credible nation.

We are deeply saddened, and indeed outraged, at the resurgence of violence in Somalia. This incident represents the bloodiest clash since the United Nations troops landed to ensure the delivery of food and other humanitarian supplies and to disarm the factions that drove that country into an incurable civil war. Sadly, this incident also marks the biggest single loss ever incurred by a United Nations peace-keeping operation - not as a result of factional cross-fire, but as the result of a direct attack against the United Nations forces.

This naturally underscores the permanent and continued danger the warlords and their gunmen pose to Somali society in particular and to the United Nations Operation in general. We believe the situation in Somalia calls for a careful and determined approach to disarm all factions and movements, to collect all weapons and to inculcate a sense of security.

(Mr. Olhaya, Djibouti)

UNOSOM II has both the capacity and the authority to enforce peace in Somalia. It must therefore be tough and punish anyone who violates civilised behaviour and who unduly incites others to commit acts of intransigence and violence.

We regard the draft resolution before the Council as an appropriate response to the criminal elements that recklessly attacked the United Nations forces in Mogadishu on Saturday and caused an unacceptable, incredibly high level of deaths and injuries, particularly to the Pakistani contingent. We must not condone this unwarranted hooliganism. However, so long as certain individuals or groups responsible for the loss of many lives and for the devastation of their country continue to enjoy a high profile and continue to influence events in Somalia, the United Nations is bound to be frustrated in carrying out its mandate.

Let the Pakistani martyrs provide us with the spark we are missing, but which we need to peer deeper into the Somali situation, which continues to defy all our imaginations.

Mr. LARDENBERG (Brazil): The delegation of Brazil was deeply shocked by the extremely serious incident yesterday in Mogadishu. Through you, Mr. President, I would like to express to the representative of Pakistan, Ambassador Jamsheed Marker, our sincere condolences on the untimely death of so many valiant Pakistani soldiers on duty with the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). I would request that those condolences be conveyed to the Pakistani Government and to the bereaved families.

We are all grateful to Pakistan for the early, active and continuing role it has played in Somalia in our common quest to re-establish peace and

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

conditions for a normal life in that long-suffering country. My delegation believes that the Security Council cannot but strongly condemn the unprovoked armed attack directed against Pakistani soldiers as they were carrying out the mandate given to UNOSOM II.

We fully support all adequate measures by the Secretary-General to enquire into this horrible incident and to prosecute, try and punish those responsible for it.

Brazil supports the adoption of the draft resolution before us as an urgent response by the Security Council to yesterday's tragic incident, bearing in mind also its possible repercussions in Somalia and elsewhere. We believe this will be an action-oriented resolution containing a strong message to all those responsible for armed attacks against United Nations peace-keepers.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/25889.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

IN FAVOUR: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has thus been adopted unanimously as resolution 837 (1993).

I shall call now on those members wishing to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation was shocked to learn that some 20 Pakistani personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) had been tragically killed in unprovoked attacks by armed Somali bandits. This gravely alarmed the entire international community. The Chinese delegation, with deep grief and righteous indignation, strongly condemns this barbarous atrocity committed against the personnel of UNOSOM II. I wish to take this opportunity to extend to the Permanent Mission of Pakistan and, through it, to the Government and the people of Pakistan and to the bereaved families, our profound condolences and heartfelt sympathy. At the same time we would like to express our admiration of the courage and loyalty displayed by the deceased soldiers.

The Chinese Delegation strongly demands that the Secretary-General investigate this incident forthwith. We support UNOSOM II taking practical and effective measures immediately to protect the lives and safety of its personnel. Meanwhile, we demand in the strongest terms that the various factions in Somalia strictly comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions and cease forthwith all hostilities and violent acts against United Nations peace-keeping personnel.

In order to end the war in Somalia, alleviate the suffering of the Somali people, establish a safe environment for humanitarian relief and restore peace and stability in that war-torn country, large numbers of United Nations peace-keeping personnel from all corners of the world have been deployed in the Horn of Africa, where they have made tremendous efforts and sacrifices in the face of enormous difficulties and at the risk of their lives. Such heroic deeds are truly worthy of the expectations and trust of the international community.

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

We are convinced that their blood has not been shed in vain. On the day the Somali people, in jubilation, celebrate real peace, they will not forget the invaluable contributions to the cause of peace made by these peace-keeping personnel with their dear lives.

The Chinese Government maintains its constant position on the question of Somalia. The final solution of the Somali question lies with the Somali people themselves. We sincerely hope that all the Somali factions will bear in mind the fundamental interests of the Somali people, cooperate with UNOSOM II and resolve their disputes through dialogue and consultation so as to achieve genuine national reconciliation and continue their efforts for an early political settlement of the Somali conflict.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): The resolution we have just adopted is not confined to condemning the crime against the international community, represented so worthily in Somalia by the valiant troops of Pakistan, victims of an ambush apparently perpetrated by factions of the so-called Somali National Assembly, undoubtedly instigated and encouraged publicly by Aidid himself. This is but one of the many actions designed to intimidate United Nations forces to prevent them from fulfilling their mandate of restoring peace in Somalia, initiated with "Operation Restore Hope". The resolution, in reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), goes beyond condemnation and requests the Secretary-General, through the force commander, to arrest, detain and put on trial those responsible for the attacks as well as those who used radio transmissions - members of the Aidid faction - to incite publicly these cowardly attacks.

Aidid is nationally and internationally recognized as primarily responsible for the destruction of Somalia and for thousands upon thousands of crimes against his people. The absence of any judicial machinery has permitted him so far to continue to act with total impunity, in spite of the crimes for which he is responsible and for which he will have to answer one day. With the confirmation of his responsibility for the attacks against UNOSOM II, however, his impunity will have come to an end, because the Secretary-General, apart from ordering his arrest and detention, will be able to proceed to trying him so that he may later be punished appropriately.

This crime against the peace-keeping force of the United Nations, along with those committed against the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, in Cambodia, establishes dangerous precedents if the international community is

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

unable to take the measures we have agreed upon today. The international community cannot permit the troops of countries that have so generously contributed to peace-keeping operations to become the targets of warring factions, as in the case before us today.

It is clear that the process of disarming the factions - as was so heavily emphasized in the Council, especially by the Secretary-General himself - must be concluded, because it is urgent to reactivate this indispensable stage in what promises to be a long process of peacemaking. We owe this first of all to the suffering people of Somalia, who want peace, and also to those Members of the United Nations that have generously contributed to UNOSOM II. One of the noblest and most magnanimous dimensions of the United Nations is represented by those who made up the peace-keeping operation. With the adoption of this resolution, it is clear that the international community will not allow these criminal acts to be committed with impunity. It is a warning also to those in Cambodia and in the former Yugoslavia, who think that they will never have to answer for their crimes.

Finally, my delegation would like to express its profound admiration to the Government of Pakistan for the determination expressed today through its representative, Ambassador Jamsheed Marker, that these criminal acts will in no way affect its determination to serve the cause of peace.

Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand): We condemn these deplorable and unprovoked attacks in Somalia. Like others who have spoken this afternoon, we extend sympathy and condolences to Pakistan and to the families of those who were lost. These tragic events certainly stress yet again the importance of the Council declaring clearly that such attacks on United Nations personnel are unacceptable, wherever they occur and by whomsoever they are committed; and that the United Nations has the authority and will enhance that authority to bring such malefactors who menace United Nations personnel to justice by due process of law.

This is a position to which New Zealand attaches greatest significance. The very range and complexity of United Nations peace-keeping commitments in these times compels this Council to provide explicit assurances for all United Nations personnel, military and civilian, who go in harm's way.

The statement contained in the resolution that we have just adopted should, we think, enhance the basis of security of all United Nations personnel. And New Zealand, which has itself personnel deployed in Somalia, is very conscious of the exemplary role played by Pakistan right from the outset in that country. This resolution is one, therefore, that we commend, because it will help all of those personnel. It is a resolution adopted for their sake, although it cannot itself provide consolation to Pakistan in this time of tragic loss.

Mr. LADSOU (France) (interpretation from French): The Council is meeting today following a very sad event, since it was on 5 June that 22 Pakistani Blue Helmets lost their lives in Somalia and several dozens were wounded. Please allow me, at the very outset, to pay tribute to those men, who were carrying out in Somalia a mission of peace and national

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

reconciliation. I should also like to extend my sincere condolences to the people and Government of Pakistan on this tragedy. Furthermore, I should like to salute the determination with which Pakistan has indicated that it intends to continue to pursue the mission conferred upon it by the United Nations in that part of Africa, as well as elsewhere in the world.

When the Council decided to intervene in Somalia, it did so to lend assistance to hundreds of thousands of people threatened by starvation and the acts of extortion by armed gangs. Since the United Nations intervention, this situation has clearly improved. Humanitarian assistance was distributed to those Somalians who needed it; factions have been partially disarmed; and the process of reconciliation has been launched.

Nevertheless, we must note that this peaceful evolution, which made it possible to save thousands of lives, has not been accepted by all parties. This is the case, in particular, of the faction headed by General Aidid, whose responsibility in the tragedy that took place yesterday is confirmed by information we have received from both the Secretariat and our own national sources.

What has just taken place in Somalia is unacceptable and requires from the Council the strongest possible reaction. The resolution that we have just adopted is fully in accord with this objective.

My delegation is pleased that this resolution goes beyond mere condemnation and that it affirms the necessity for putting into practice concrete measures. The United Nations Operation in Somalia is, in effect, entrusted with adopting all necessary measures against those responsible and

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

also with neutralizing their media, whose propaganda, as we know, played a decisive role in the unfolding of the tragedy that took place on 5 June.

Twenty-two soldiers of peace died yesterday. The guilty parties are known. Let them now bear the consequences of their acts.

Mr. PLUMBLY (United Kingdom): My Government learned with horror of the attacks on United Nations personnel in Mogadishu yesterday, in particular the deliberate premeditated ambush of members of the Pakistani contingent. We extend our condolences and sympathy to members of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and to the Government and the people of Pakistan. We express our admiration for the determination and resolve with which UNOSOM II has responded to these attacks, and for the particular contribution of Pakistan to United Nations peace-keeping both in Somalia since the beginning of UNOSOM and more widely.

It was the warlords who created the situation in which the United Nations had to come to the assistance of the people of Somalia. It was they who refused to permit the distribution of aid to the starving. It was they who destroyed the institutions of government and public life in Somalia.

The United Nations has for many months now been embarked on the task of gradually restoring order to Somalia. The humanitarian situation is improved, efforts to achieve political reconciliation have begun. The country has dropped out of the headlines.

Yesterday's events have turned the world's attention once again to Somalia. Today's resolution sends as clear a signal as one could hope that the international community will not tolerate renewed attempts by the warlords in Somalia to challenge UNOSOM in the exercise of its mandate. It provides for the use of all necessary measures against those responsible, whether directly or indirectly, for yesterday's attacks. It looks to their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment.

The Security Council has moved quickly to respond to yesterday's outrage. The warlords of the United Somali Congress (USC), at their head

(Mr. Plumbly, United Kingdom)

General Aidid, whose last throe we must hope this is, have to understand that the United Nations will not be diverted from its purpose in Somalia, any more than in the other theatres in which United Nations peace-keeping forces are currently committed.

That is the clear message of this resolution, which has the full support of my Government.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian):

The Russian delegation learned with great indignation the news of the deliberate and broad-based attack on the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in Somalia. We request the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, Ambassador Marker, to convey our deepest condolences to the people and the Government of Pakistan, and particularly to the bereaved families of the United Nations peace-keepers from Pakistan.

We voted with satisfaction for the strong resolution just adopted with regard to the crime committed in Somalia.

In connection with the increasing attacks recently on United Nations personnel in carrying out peace-keeping operations, whether in Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, or other parts of the world, the Russian delegation believes it necessary for the Security Council to give special consideration to the question of defending United Nations personnel from such premeditated attacks.

With this in mind, the Russian delegation will shortly present to members of the Council concrete proposals and ideas about such crimes against the international community.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I shall now make a statement as the representative of Spain.

Yesterday's events in Mogadishu, which cost the lives of at least 22 Pakistani soldiers members of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), were the most serious in many years to have affected United Nations personnel serving on peace missions, and consequently have shocked us all.

It is with special feeling that I want, above all, and on behalf of the Spanish Government, to convey our deep condolences to the Government and the people of Pakistan, and also to the bereaved families of the victims, who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives in the service of the international community, peace, stability, and the well-being of the people of Somalia. I should also like to recall the words of the representative of Pakistan which reflect the determination and resolve of his country in its commitment to the maintenance of peace within the framework of the United Nations in Somalia and elsewhere; they deserve our admiration and praise.

This incident should be rebuffed most resolutely and calls for the United Nations adoption of vigorous measures to punish those responsible and to prevent any repetition of similar actions, as is so correctly pointed out in the resolution we have just adopted.

The mandate of UNOSOM II, in accordance with Security Council resolution 814 (1993), authorizes the Secretary-General to adopt such measures as would lead to the detention, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for cease-fire violations and undermining the security of United Nations forces. UNOSOM II should, therefore, take all necessary measures to prevent similar actions in the future by disarming the factions and neutralizing the means of communication which incite violence in that country.

(The President)

This grave incident makes very clear the fragility of the situation which still persists in Somalia and hence the need to ensure the deployment of all the contingents scheduled for UNOSOM II and to provide them with sufficient military means for the effective fulfilment of their mandate.

We hope very soon to receive complete and updated information from the Secretary-General with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 837 (1993) and also with regard to the development of the entire United Nations Operation in Somalia.

Now that we have the largest deployment of United Nations peace-keeping operations in history, it is necessary to give them all the necessary means to carry out appropriately the tasks with which they have been entrusted.

The reaction to this incident on the part of the Security Council is proof that the United Nations is determined to be respected when it comes to restoring peace in situations of violence and anarchy such as, unfortunately, is the case in Somalia. We express the sincere wish to see resolution 837 (1993) immediately and effectively implemented, thus serving as a warning to all those who threaten or harass the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in any part of the world.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no further names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3230
8 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. YÁÑEZ BARNUEVO	(Spain)
Members:	Brasil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Djibouti	Mr. DORANI
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. ERDŐS
	Japan	Mr. SHIGIE
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUMI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Pakistan	Mr. KHAN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANWAY
	United States of America	Mr. FURTH
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 7.45 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council strongly condemns the armed attack against a Pakistani platoon and another against a Malaysian platoon of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), both on 7 June 1993. In the first incident, two Pakistani personnel were injured, one of them seriously; in the second, three Malaysian personnel were injured, one of them seriously.

"The Security Council takes note of the Secretariat's preliminary report that the first attack was launched against the Pakistani compound by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK); the identity of the attackers in the second incident has not yet been determined. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Security Council demands that those responsible for the attacks cease immediately all attacks against UNTAC and reiterates its warning that it will take appropriate measures against those who are threatening the safety and security of UNTAC personnel and are trying to overturn the democratic process in Cambodia through violence."

(The President)

That statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25896.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3230/Corr.1
10 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.30 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
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Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. ZHANG Yan
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SHIGEIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. KHAN
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mr. INDERFURTH
Mr. ARRIA

Corrigendum

Cover page should read as above.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3231
8 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.50 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. ZHANG Yan
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SHIGEIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. KHAN
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
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Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 7.50 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN AND ADJACENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTED AREAS
IN CROATIA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nobile (Croatia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

(The President)

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"Having examined the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia, the Security Council is deeply concerned by the failure of the Krajina Serbs to participate in talks on the implementation of its resolution 802 (1993) which were to be held in Zagreb on 26 May 1993. It deplores the interruption of the dialogue between the parties, which had recently produced encouraging signs of progress.

"The Council stresses its support for the peace process under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and urges the parties to solve all problems which might arise by peaceful means and resume the talks immediately with a view to the rapid implementation of resolution 802 (1993) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council expresses its willingness to help ensure the implementation of an agreement on this basis reached by the parties, including respect for the rights of the local Serb population.

"The Council reminds the parties that the UNPAs are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and that no action inconsistent with this would be acceptable.

"The Council reiterates its demand that international humanitarian law be fully respected in the UNPAs.

"The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in cooperation with other interested parties, to take all necessary measures to ensure the full protection of the rights of all residents of the UNPAs when the Republic of Croatia exercises fully its authority in these Areas."

S/PV.3231

7

(The President)

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25897.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.55 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3231/Corr.1
10 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.50 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. ZHANG Yan
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SHIGEIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. KHAN
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mr. INDERFURTH
Mr. ARRIA

Corrigendum

Cover page should read as above.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3232
8 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.55 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. ZHANG Yan
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SNIGIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. KHAN
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAH
Mr. FURTH
Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 7.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council received with grave concern and shock the report of the Secretary-General on the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, between Quipungo and Matala, against a train carrying civilians, which resulted in the death of 225 persons, including women and children, and several hundred wounded.

"The Security Council strongly condemns this action by UNITA, which is a clear violation of Security Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law, and it reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately cease its armed attacks. The Security Council expresses its condemnation of such criminal attacks and it stresses that those responsible must be held accountable. The Security Council urges UNITA leaders to make sure that its forces abide by the rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council emphasizes once again the imperative need for an immediate cease-fire throughout the country and it reiterates its appeal to the two parties, in particular UNITA, to re-initiate the interrupted peace talks with a view to the full implementation of the Acordos de Paz."

(The President)

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25899.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 8.00 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3232/Corr.1
10 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 June 1993, at 7.55 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. ZHANG Yan
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SHIGEIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. KHAN
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mr. INDERFURTH
Mr. ARRIA

Corrigendum

Cover page should read as above.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3233
9 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 9 June 1993, at 6.05 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. JESUS
Mr. LI Zhaoxing
Mr. OLHAYE
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. SHIGEIE
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. MARKER
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mrs. ALBRIGHT
Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 6.05 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is shocked and saddened by the senseless killing of innocent civilians which occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993. It strongly condemns this massacre of innocent displaced persons, including women and children, which comes at a time when the Secretary-General's Special Representative is working diligently, in furtherance of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on the basis of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, to arrange a meeting of the warring factions in order to bring the three-year civil war to a peaceful end.

"The Security Council urges all parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian population and take all necessary measures to secure their safety.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to commence immediately a thorough and full investigation of the massacre, including any allegations as to the perpetrators whoever they may be, and report to

(The President)

it as soon as possible. It warns that those found responsible for such serious violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable for such crimes and demands that the leaders of any faction responsible for such acts effectively control their forces and take decisive steps to ensure that such deplorable tragedies do not happen again.

"The Council remains firmly supportive of the efforts of ECOWAS and the Secretary-General to bring peace to Liberia. It urges all Liberian factions and regional leaders to give their full cooperation to current efforts by Special Representative Trevor Gordon-Somers to assist in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord calling, inter alia, for a cease-fire, encampment, disarmament and democratic elections."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25918.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3234
10 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 10 June 1993, at 5.35 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. JESUS
Mr. LI Zhaoxing
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. HATANO
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. MARKER
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mrs. ALBRIGHT
Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 5.35 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/25798, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to a technical change to be made to the draft resolution, as follows: In operative

(The President)

paragraph 1, the word "possible" should be deleted after the words "on options for the".

I should also like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/25829, letter dated 24 May 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/25874, letter dated 1 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/25907, letter dated 8 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/25798) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 838 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Sir David HANNAY (United Kingdom): The resolution we have just adopted is an important element of the immediate steps that my Government and others believed needed to be taken straight away. The other ones we have already acted on in the Council: namely, the Tribunal to deal with war crimes; the safe areas; and the deterrence of attacks against them. None of these steps is an end or a solution in itself; they are merely some immediate measures which, we believe, needed to be taken in the circumstances before us.

As far as finding a solution is concerned, we feel that the key still lies with the peace process and the Peace Plan which bears the names of Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, and we see no viable or acceptable alternative to that.

This measure is of considerable significance because the placing of border monitors, particularly on the border between Bosnia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, could bring home to the Bosnian Serbs the bankruptcy of their present policies and the need to reconsider their rejection of the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. The decision a month ago of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to limit to humanitarian supplies any traffic

(Sir David Mannay, United Kingdom)

across that border - the border between Bosnia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - was a welcome sign that the point about the bankruptcy of the Bosnian Serbs' policies had been understood at least in Belgrade.

But unsupervised and unmonitored measures of this sort would create no confidence at all. It is therefore essential, in the view of my Government, to put that policy to the test by deploying monitors along that border without undue delay. It is in the interest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider the negative views expressed about deployment when the Secretary-General's report is put to the Council. We hope that they will consider this carefully in the short period between now and a decision by the Council on deployment, and will conclude that their own best interests lie in cooperation with the Council and not in yet another act of defiance.

Mr. LADSOU (France) (interpretation from French): The resolution the Security Council has just adopted falls directly within the framework laid down in the joint programme of action adopted in Washington on 22 May.

The aim of this resolution is to show the intent of the Council, given the proposals that will be contained in the report requested of the Secretary-General to that end, to decide to deploy the necessary observers for effective monitoring of the application of sanctions to the territories controlled by the Serbian party in Bosnia, in particular, and on a priority basis, along the length of the frontier between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The point is that, by controlling the conditions for application of the embargo, in accordance with resolution 820 (1993), against the territories controlled by the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian Serbs will be led

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

to end their attacks and the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and finally to start out along the road towards a peaceful settlement in accordance with the process in the Vance-Owen Plan.

I should like to recall in this connection the commitment made by the Belgrade authorities after the refusal by the Serb party in Bosnia on 6 May to accept the Peace Plan.

Mr. Milosevic at that time made known his decision that he himself would impose sanctions against the Serbs in Bosnia by closing the frontier between Serbia and Bosnia and Hersegovina to all but humanitarian traffic, and he also made public his intention to accept the presence of observers on the Serbian side of the frontier to monitor the implementation of that decision. We have to take him at his word.

The reaction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular that of Serbia, to our resolution will be significant. If the authorities of those countries were to decide to reject the deployment of observers on their side of the frontier with Bosnia and Hersegovina, the situation would become clear and the Council would then have to draw the necessary conclusions.

Mr. ~~REDOUS~~^{REDOUS} (Hungary) (interpretation from French): Hungary voted in favour of Security Council resolution 838 (1993) as it is convinced that all foreign interference in the Republic of Bosnia and Hersegovina must cease immediately and that the neighbours of that country must respect its territorial integrity. It is clear that there cannot be a settlement and lasting peace in conditions where instances of such interference in Bosnia and Hersegovina persist.

(Mr. Erdős, Hungary)

But it is at least equally clear that a halt to such instances of interference is far from being enough to restore normal conditions and that an overall settlement to the conflict would become possible only on the basis of a firm determination on the part of the international community to act on all levels and in the manner that this tragic situation demands.

The deployment of observers along the Bosnian frontier could be an important contribution to this. We voted in favour of this resolution also in the conviction that applying it will be part of the efforts under the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will help implement the Vance-Owen Plan.

We consider this resolution primarily as a declaration of intent that clearly expresses the Council's commitment to continuing the complex enterprise aimed at restoring peace and justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to do so despite the difficulties, the broken promises and the repeated breaches of commitments that had been made. On the basis of resolution 838 (1993), the Security Council is beginning a series of actions in several stages: the present declaration of intent will have to be followed up as soon as possible by a report from the Secretary-General on how observers will be deployed, and that report will in turn be followed by a Council resolution on the deployment itself.

In the context of this series of actions, there are some very important, specific questions that will have to be clarified concerning the mandate, emplacement and also the other aspects of the observers' activities. It is within that same context that the political will of this body, on which falls the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, will once again, inevitably, be put to the test.

(Mr. Erdős, Hungary)

We attach particular importance to the fact that the resolution that has been adopted is in strict conformity with previous Council resolutions concerning the sanctions regime imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In respect of the aerial surveillance over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has already been introduced in connection with the regime banning military flights over that country, we would welcome any support that the information so gathered may bring to observation, not only of the situation along the Drina, but also of the situation obtaining in the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as we believe that Council resolution 838 (1993) represents a series of activities that complement the establishment by the Council just recently of those safe areas.

In this context, we should like to hope that - in the contest between, firstly, the importance of the credibility of international commitment and, secondly, the temptation to resign oneself to the realities carved out in the field - despite so many setbacks, it is credibility that will win the day - and, we would add, in the interest of all of us.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): With the resolution just adopted, the Security Council has taken the third step towards implementing the joint action programme. Our overall goals remain the same: to stop the slaughter, prevent the conflict from spreading and achieve a lasting and equitable settlement. By actively pursuing these goals, we are paving the way for a renewed effort to end the conflict through a comprehensive political settlement.

After the Bosnian Serbs rejected the Vance-Owen Plan, Serbian strongman Milosevic claimed that Serbia and Montenegro would no longer aid the Bosnian Serbs in their violence against the Bosnian Government. While I remain sceptical, we shall soon know whether Mr. Milosevic is serious about ending the carnage in Bosnia or is merely engaging in yet another elaborate attempt to hoodwink the civilized world.

We look forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report. The pressure must be kept on the Bosnian Serbs. Sealing Bosnia's border with Serbia and Montenegro would be a constructive step in that direction.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation is deeply concerned with and saddened by the fact that the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina has remained unsolved for such a long period of time. Our profound sympathy goes to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who have suffered untold misery amid the smoke of war. In our view, such tragedy in that war-ridden country should no longer be allowed to continue. Though the issue of the former Yugoslavia, including the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is highly complex and difficult, and its fundamental solution is by no means easy to come by, the international community should, however difficult and frustrating the issue is, keep on urging the parties concerned to persevere in their efforts for an appropriate and lasting solution by

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

peaceful means, through consultation and negotiation. China, as a permanent member of the Security Council, has all along supported the unswerving efforts of the international community to promote the political settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina within the framework of the Peace Plan of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. We hope that the relevant measures envisaged by this resolution will help realize this objective. It is based on this consideration that the Chinese delegation voted in favour of the resolution just adopted.

At the same time, the Chinese delegation wishes to point out that our affirmative vote on this resolution does not mean any change in our position vis-à-vis sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian):

The delegation of the Russian Federation expresses its satisfaction at the Security Council's adoption of this resolution, which is aimed at the deployment of international observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In so doing, the Council has taken yet another concrete step towards the implementation of the joint action programme adopted in Washington on 22 May by the Foreign Ministers of Spain, the Russian Federation, France the United Kingdom and the United States of America

This programme, as we are aware, must give significant impetus to the process of settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and stabilize the situation in the other critical areas of the former Yugoslavia. The objective of this programme is a consistent, stage-by-stage implementation of the Vance-Owen Peace Plan.

We look forward to the report of the Secretary-General, and we hope that those who harboured concerns will demonstrate readiness to cooperate in the implementation of the measures set out in the resolution and to promote a real

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

shift towards a political settlement of the Bosnian crisis. Otherwise, as the Washington programme emphasizes, its parties are by no means closing off the possibility of adopting other, tougher measures, none of which has been prejudged or can be excluded from consideration.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of Spain.

The day before yesterday in Luxembourg, together with the other States members of the European Community at the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Twelve, Spain pledged to step up its efforts to achieve, in close cooperation with the rest of the international community, a just and lasting peace in the former Yugoslavia. We reaffirmed that the Vance-Owen Plan remains the central focus of our strategy to achieve peace in Bosnia and herzegovina.

In this regard, we consider that the international community must adopt all appropriate and necessary measures to put an end to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For this reason my delegation co-sponsored and voted in favour of resolution 838 (1993), which the Council has just adopted unanimously and which is aimed at controlling the borders of that Republic.

The monitoring of the effective sealing of the borders between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is another of the measures included in the joint programme of action, which was announced in Washington on 22 May. Those measures are aimed at laying the groundwork for the implementation of the Vance-Owen Plan.

Strict compliance with the sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a key instrument for the attainment of our objective of peace for Bosnia and Herzegovina. We believe that the deployment of international observers along the borders of that Republic is a measure that should facilitate compliance with the sanctions and also help stop the supply

(The President)

of military matériel and other supplies to the paramilitary units that impose the language of force and hatred on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Though fully aware of the difficulties that such a deployment could encounter, we shall not abandon our goal; on the contrary, we are determined to continue moving ahead. However, before taking a definitive decision, we believe it advisable to have at our disposal an analysis of the various possible modalities of deployment. We have therefore requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a report on the subject at the earliest possible date.

In this context, I wish to recall that the European Community and its member States have offered to make available to the international community a contingent of monitors who, along with United Nations observers and possibly personnel specialized in customs and border control, could monitor effectively, wherever they are deployed, compliance with the relevant resolutions of this Council.

In the meantime, my country, acting as an individual nation or as an intermediary with the regional organizations of which it is a member, pledges to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information that might contribute to this objective and put a definitive end to the conflict.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There being no more speakers, the Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3234/Corr.1
18 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 10 June 1993, at 5.35 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. JESUS
Mr. LI Zhaoxing
Mr. DORANI
Mr. LADSOUS
Mr. ERDOS
Mr. HATANO
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. McKINNON
Mr. MARKER
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mrs. ALBRIGHT
Mr. ARRIA

Corrigendum

Cover page should read as above



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3235
11 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 11 June 1993, at 12.50 p.m.

President: Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO

(Spain)

Members: Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

Mr. SARDENBERG
Mr. BARBOSA
Mr. LI Zhaoxing
Mr. OLHAYE
Mr. FELIX-PAGANON
Mr. ERDÖS
Mr. HATANO
Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Mr. O'BRIEN
Mr. MARKER
Mr. VORONTSOV

Sir David HANNAY
Mrs. ALBRIGHT
Mr. ARRIA

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The meeting was called to order at 12.50 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN
CYPRUS (S/25912)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I received requests to participate in the meeting. Those making the requests kindly responded to my appeal on behalf of the members of the Council and agreed not to press their requests on this occasion, without prejudice to their right to request to participate in future meetings.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, document S/25912 and Add.1. Members of the Council also have before them document S/25927, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan,
Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United
States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): There were 15 votes in
favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as
resolution 839 (1993).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its
consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.



Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3236
11 June 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 11 June 1993, at 12.55 p.m.

President:	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO	(Spain)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARROSA
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLMAYE
	France	Mr. FELIX-PAGANON
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUMI
	New Zealand	Mr. O'BRIEN
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 12.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/25901)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/25901, which contains the text of a letter dated 8 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council takes note with concern of the Secretary-General's letter of 8 June 1993 (S/25901) regarding the existence in Nicaragua of a weapons cache belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), discovered on 23 May 1993.

"The Security Council considers that the maintenance of clandestine arms deposits is the most serious violation to date of the commitments assumed under the Peace Accords signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and agrees with the Secretary-General that this is a cause of serious concern.

(The President)

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that the Peace Accords be complied with fully and promptly. In this context, the Council again urges FMLN to comply fully with its obligation to provide a complete inventory of its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Accords, and to continue to cooperate in this regard with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

"The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war matériel found.

"The Security Council expects that the parties to the Peace Accords will continue their efforts to complete the peace process and achieve national reconciliation in El Salvador."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/25929.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.